

## CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

Campylobacteriosis is an acute zoonotic bacterial enteric illness of varying severity caused by *Campylobacter jejuni* and less commonly *Campylobacter coli*. Diarrhea, abdominal pain, malaise, fever, nausea, and vomiting characterize the illness. The duration may be up to 10 days, but typically lasts from 2-5 days. The mode of transmission is by ingestion of organisms from inadequately cooked chicken or pork, contaminated food or water, raw milk, or from contact with infected pets (kittens and puppies), farm animals or infected infants.

### **Laboratory Criteria for Confirmation:**

- Isolation of *Campylobacter* from any clinical specimen.

### **Case Classification**

*Confirmed:* A case that is laboratory confirmed.

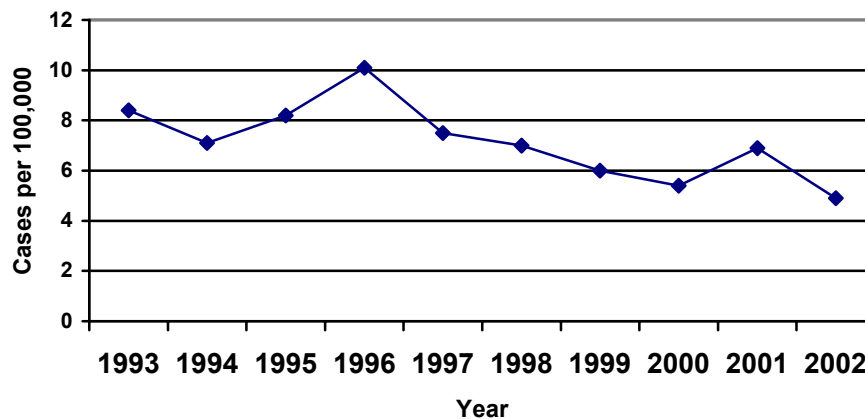
*Probable:* A clinically compatible case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case.

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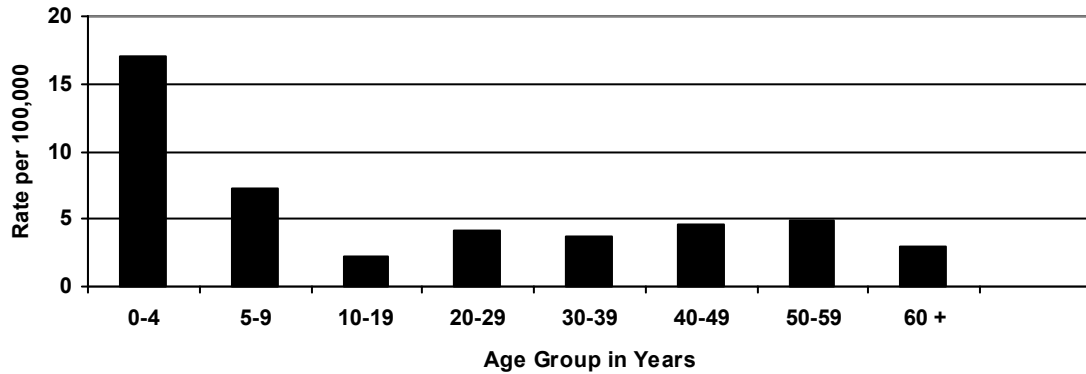
### **Epidemiology**

Kentucky 2002	Rate per 100,000	Cases by Gender	Rate per 100,000
Cases 198	4.9	Female 81	3.9
		Male 117	5.9

**Campylobacteriosis Incidence, Kentucky  
1993-2002**

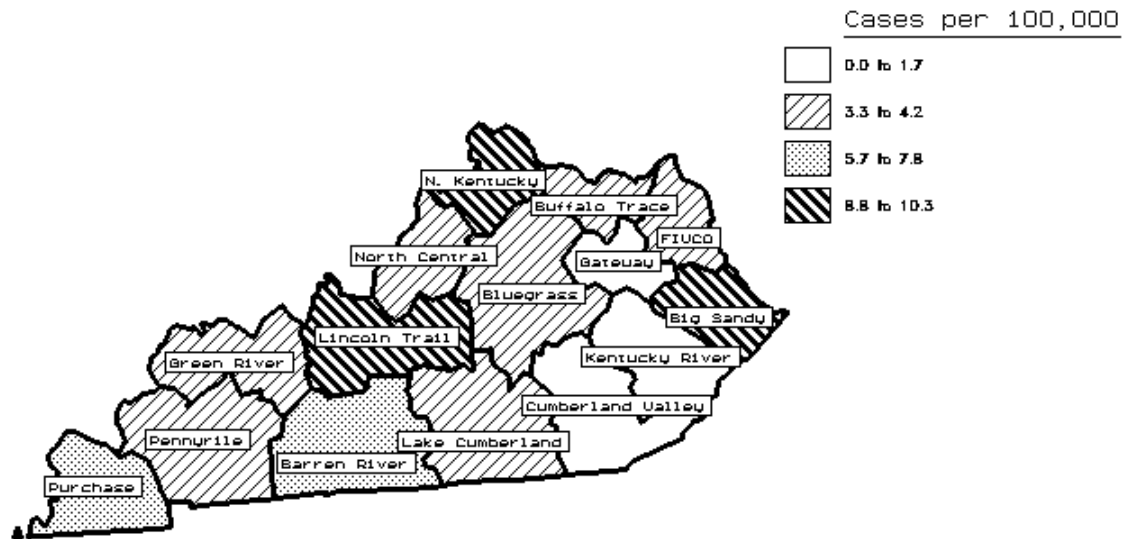


### Campylobacteriosis, Age-Specific Incidence Kentucky, 2002



Thirty-three percent of the cases were in children nine years and younger. Forty-five cases occurred in children under 4 years of age with 18 of them less than one year of age.

### Campylobacteriosis Incidence by District, Kentucky 2002



The Northern Kentucky District reported the highest annual incidence for 2002 with a rate of 10.3 cases per 100,000, followed by the Lincoln Trail District with a rate of 8.9 cases per 100,000, and the Big Sandy District with a rate of 8.8 cases per 100,000.